



PART III—Section I

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

CHEF SECRETARIAT

Dated 3rd June 1948.

No. 8974—C. B. 129-47-2. The following Gazetted Officers are declared to have passed the Kannada Proficiency Examination for Gazetted Officers held on 3rd May 1948:—

1. Sri K. N. Rama Murthy, Probationer, Income-Tax Department.
2. Sri H. G. Vijayaraghava Reddy, Probationary Assistant Commissioner.

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V. VEDAVASACHARYA, Chief Secy.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Dated 3rd June 1948.

No. R. 11006—L. S. 76-47-3. It is hereby notified for the information of the public that Ajjanahalli and Nagegowdanahally, Shanbhogi circles of Mayasandra Hobli in Turuvekere Taluk, Tumkur District, are amalgamated into one circle, viz., Ajjanahalli circle in the interest of administrative convenience.

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Notification, Dated, 7th June 1948.

No. R. 11097—L.S. 97-47-4.—It is notified for general information that, under section 1 (2) of the Record of Rights Act No. X of 1927, Government are pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall be extended to Jodi Mattabaru Village, Devanahalli Taluk, Bangalore District.

2. The Record is intended to check litigation in regard to land and to facilitate its disposal by the Courts, to reduce unnecessary expenditure by the raiyats in executing and registering documents and to protect them against fraud and fabrication of false claims. It will also be of assistance to Government as well as the raiyats in the distribution of assessment among the various hissadars, the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans and the grant of suspension or remission of land revenue.

3. To facilitate the accurate preparation of the Record of Rights, the Preliminary Record will first be prepared by the Shanbhogs to the best of their information in the prescribed form and every case will be duly investigated by a Special Revenue Inspector. There will be a check of the Preliminary Record by the Amildar or other officer specially authorised by the Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement or by the Deputy Commissioner, in this behalf. Occupants and persons interested in the land are required to furnish every information that may be within their knowledge to the Investigating Officers in order to ensure accuracy in the preparation of this Record which will form the basis of the future Record of Rights.

4. All persons interested in the land are required to render every reasonable assistance to officers of the Department of Land Records when they come to a village to measure the hissas and to conduct enquiries in cases of disputed boundary lines between hissas in the field, after giving the prescribed notice.

5. The attention of the public is invited to the provisions of Section 7 of the Record of Rights Act requiring them on requisition by a Revenue Officer, engaged in compiling or revising the Record of Rights to furnish or produce information and documents needed for the correct compilation or revision thereof within one month from the date of such requisition. Failure to comply with this requisition and secure registration of their rights will render occupants and holders of interests in land liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 (recoverable as an arrear of land revenue) besides depriving them of the several advantages enumerated above. The officer to whom any information is furnished or before whom any document is produced in accordance with the requisition will give a written acknowledgment therefor in the Form prescribed to the person furnishing or producing the same and shall endorse on any such document, before returning it to him, a note under his signature stating the fact of its production and the date thereof.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY.

Notification, dated 25th May 1948.

No. D. 6045—I. & C. 198-47-8. I am directed to for information and guidance, a copy of letter of Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners, No. I. T. C.—47, dated February 12, 1948, with enclosure.

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C. E. NORONHA, D.

No. 1 (13) I. T. C.—47.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Commerce.

New Delhi, the January—12th February 1948.

From

G. R. Kamat, Esqr.,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To

All Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners (including C. C. of A. and N. Islands).

Subject:—IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY.

Sir, I am directed to invite your attention to the undered papers (copy enclosed) relating to the Government of India's present Import Trade Control Policy:—

(i) Press Note issued by the Ministry of Commerce the 16th May 1947; and

(ii) Public Notice issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, on the 3rd July 1947.

You will observe from these announcements that control over imports has been necessitated with a view to ensuring that the limited exchange resources of the country are used to the best possible advantage of the Government have therefore found it necessary to take possible steps to restrict imports to what can be paid for by current exchange resources, including such portfolio sterling balances as may be made available for current use. The new import policy makes a distinction between goods which will be licensed freely and those which will be licensed at all. Goods which do not fall in either category will be licensed subject to certain ceilings.

2. I am to say in this connection that the extent of exchange that has arisen for the conservation of foreign exchange has not been overlooked in certain cases by the Provincial Governments or Municipalities or State Governments following types of cases have been noticed while applications for import licenses:—

(i) Importers have been submitting applications for the importation of goods included in the restricted list, stating that contracts have been received by them for the supply of these goods from the Provincial Government, Municipality and States and cases to Ministries of the Government of India.

(ii) Secondly, instances have been noticed where importers having secured supply contracts from a Provincial Government or Municipality or Government sponsorship, approach the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, for a license after making all arrangements with the Government for the importation of goods and in some cases after the goods have been landed at an Indian port importers contend that they have entered into firm contracts with the supplier in the belief that, as the goods were